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1. A report containing information on the First Military District Hospital in Warsaw

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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

50X1-HUM

THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL IN WARSAW, POLAND

Table of Contents

	<u>Page Nr</u>
Introduction	3
1. <u>Location</u>	3
2. <u>Mission and Subordination</u>	3
3. <u>Capacity</u>	3
4. <u>Organization</u>	4
5. <u>Deputy Commander for Medicine</u>	4
a. Medical Administration	4
b. Tuberculosis Department	6
c. Surgery Department	7
d. Neurology Department	7
e. Ophthalmic Department	7
f. Ear, Nose, and Throat Department	8
g. Internal Disorder Department	8
h. Physiotherapy Department	8
i. Post-Mortem Department	8
6. <u>Deputy Commander for Administrative Services</u>	8
a. Supply Section	8
b. Finance Section	10
c. Central Switchboard	10
d. Motor Pool	10
e. Security	10
f. Housekeeping Service	11
g. Laundry	11
h. Mess Facilities	11
i. EM Detachment	12
7. <u>Deputy Commander for Political Matters</u>	12
a. Training	12
b. Recreation	13
8. <u>Röntgenology Department</u>	13
9. <u>Pharmacy Department</u>	13
a. Medical Supply	13
10. <u>Central Military Health Center</u>	14
a. Initial Reception Office	14
b. Medical Board	14
c. Dental Clinic	14
11. <u>Identification Tags</u>	14
12. <u>Insignia of Medical Personnel</u>	14
a. Feldshers and NCOs	14
b. Doctors	15
Annexes A through J	16-30

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

-3-

Introduction

The following is a list of locations referred to in this report with geographical coordinates (UTM coordinates where available):

CELESTYNÓW (N52-03, E21-24)(UTM EC-2868)

OTWOCK (N52-08, E21-19)

TWORKI (N52-10, E20-50)

ZAKOPANE (N49-18, E19-58)(UTM DV-2761)

1. Location

The First Military District Hospital was located on Ulica Nowowiejska in WARSAW.² (See Annexes A, B, and C for [redacted] sketch of hospital area and floor plan of the hospital building.) [redacted]

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[redacted] the First Military District Hospital had a field hospital located in North Korea. [redacted] they furnished this field hospital with personnel and equipment [redacted]

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2. Mission and Subordination

[redacted] its mission was to administer medical treatment to military personnel of the First Military District, retired service personnel, and to support a field hospital which was located in North Korea. Because this hospital had the best ophthalmic clinic in the Polish Army, soldiers from all Poland came to the First Military District Hospital for treatment of serious eye injuries.

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3. Capacity

[redacted] this hospital had a 600-bed capacity but utilized the space with only about 500 beds; of these 500 beds, only about 400 were occupied during his stay at the hospital. [redacted] in case of necessity, it would be possible to fit 850 beds in this hospital without difficulty.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-4-

50X1-HUM

4. Organization (See Annex D.)

The commanding officer of this hospital was a Col HANEMAN, (fnu), Medical Service; he was responsible for over-all operations and administration of the hospital. He had three deputy commanders directly subordinate to him, i.e., one for medicine, one for Quartermaster and Administrative services (Kwarttermistrzowska Służba) and one for political matters. Also directly under the commanding officer was the Chief of the Pharmacy Department and the Chief of the Roentgenology Department. Within the compounds of the hospital area there was a Central Military Health Center (Wojskowy Ośrodek Poradni Zdrowia);

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this clinic was directly under the commanding officer of the hospital but had some connection with the Chief of Medical Service, Ministry of National Defense.

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The hospital was staffed by approximately 307 personnel and the Central Military Health Center was staffed by about 127 personnel.³ Breakdown of personnel was as follows:

<u>Hospital</u>	<u>Central Military Health Center</u>
35 Medical doctors - officers	5 Medical doctors - officers
15 Roentgenology doctors - officers	10 Dentists - officers
25 Pharmacist doctors - officers	50 Civilian dentists, female 4.
9 Non-medical officers	50 Civilian dental assistants, female
10 Feldshers - officers	12 Civilian clerks, female
25 EM	
70 Civilian nurses	127
118 Service personnel - civilian	
307	

5. Deputy Commander for Medicine

The deputy commander for medicine was a Maj ZAPIORKOWSKI, (fnu), Medical Service, who was responsible to the commander for operations and administration of medical matters of the hospital. His office was located on the first floor of the hospital (see Item 17, Annex B). Directly subordinate and under his operational control were the following services, departments and clinics:

a. Medical Administration

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(1) Administrative Section

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The Administrative Section was located on the first floor of the hospital (see Item 12, Annex B).

It was staffed by one SFC, one sergeant, and one civilian woman typist. It did not know if this section was authorized an officer in charge.

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all correspondence requiring signature of the person in charge was signed by a lieutenant in charge of the Secret Documents Section. All incoming and outgoing correspondence was processed through this section. Mail addressed to the Commanding Officer, First Military District Hospital, was opened and distributed to the proper agency or department. Outgoing mail was logged and a register was kept. In addition, this section was responsible for:

(a) Travel Orders

All travel orders were issued by this section. Each travel order was numbered and signed by an unidentified lieutenant who was in charge of the Secret Documents Office. Each department chief was authorized to request

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-5-

50X1-HUM

travel orders for permanent party personnel for official duties. This was accomplished by filling out a blank form and sending it to the Administrative Section. After orders were published, the individual would pick up travel orders, go to Finance and receive funds for the trip. Travel orders for patients being discharged from the hospital were published only after the patients were given a complete physical examination by a board of three medical officers. The president of the board was always the Deputy Commander for Medicine and the other two members were doctors other than the doctor who treated the patient. Upon completion of the examination, a certificate of health was prepared and signed by all members of the board and the commanding officer of the hospital. Based on this document, orders were issued for the patient to return to his organization. If the patient was determined to be unfit for further military service, he was returned to his unit where he would be processed for discharge from the service. For patients who were unable to walk, the nurses did all their preliminary processing such as packing clothes, picking up travel orders, etc., and then the patients were escorted to their units.

(b) Mail

Personal mail of patients and hospital personnel was processed here. Mail was picked up from the post office every day except Sunday, separated by departments and wards and placed in baskets. At 10 o'clock each morning, the chief nurse from each ward or department would come to the administrative office, deposit outgoing mail and pick up the incoming mail. Patients were allowed to send one letter per month free of postage; for this, the Administrative Section had a special stamp which was placed on the envelope.

(c) Records Management

Records management and disposition of medical records was performed by this section. In addition to an individual's medical record, a hospital medical chart was maintained for each patient; it showed the exact status of an individual day by day, the amount of medicine received, temperature, etc. When a patient departed the hospital he took his medical record with him and the hospital medical chart was sent to the Administrative Section for disposition. These records (charts) were filed and stored on the first floor of the Central Military Health Center (see Item 3, Annex H). Different types of records were kept for various durations up to 10 years at the hospital. These records were wrapped in bundles and a cover sheet was placed on them which indicated date, ward or department, type of records, and retirement date. At retirement date, these records were shipped to an unidentified archives center for further disposition.

(2) Secret Documents Office (Kancelarja Tajna)

The Secret Documents Office was located on the first floor of the hospital (see Item 13, Annex B); it was staffed by two unidentified lieutenants. This room was usually kept closed; the door was constructed of iron, was locked by key and the windows were secured with steel bars.

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This section processed all secret documents and correspondence, issued orders on all officers, and approved and numbered all travel orders. It also processed all investigations and correspondence of a derogatory nature. One of the officers from this section acted as officer in charge of the Administrative Section in that he signed all the correspondence requiring a signature of the person in charge.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-6-

50X1-HUM

(3) Admission and Disposition Section

This section was located on the first floor of the hospital (see Items 10 and 15, Annex B), and was staffed by two officers (feldshers), one nurse, and two enlisted aidmen-ambulance drivers. All personnel who were admitted to the hospital were processed through this section. A register of patients present and all admissions and discharges was maintained here. Each day at 1600 hours the chief nurse from each ward prepared a strength report. A strength report of patients was then prepared and forwarded to the chief of administrative services who used it to determine the amount of rations to prepare for the following day.

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before a soldier could be admitted to the hospital he had to have his medical records from his unit with a statement thereon from the unit doctor stating the reason why he was being sent to the hospital. His medical records also had to have proof that a change of address card was made out by his unit and had to list all of his personal belongings which remained at his unit. If not an emergency case, the information about the individual such as his name, rank, service number, unit, date of admission, etc. was placed in the admission and disposition register. A sick slip was then completed on the individual and he was examined by a doctor. The doctor gave a diagnosis of the sickness on the sick slip and assigned the individual to a ward. The individual was then weighed, measured, showered, and issued hospital pajamas, robe, towels, and a small cloth bag in which to keep his valuables, cigarettes, and miscellaneous items. His clothing was inventoried, placed in a bag, and stored for the period he was in the hospital. He was then taken to the proper ward and turned over to the head nurse of the ward. Each ward in the hospital had a different color of hospital clothing and towels. A small portion of these were kept at the admission and disposition office and the remainder in the wards, but the head nurse of each ward was accountable for them. The colors were as follows:

Major Surgery II -----	Light blue with II over left breast pocket
Minor Surgery I -----	Light blue with I over left breast pocket
Major internal disorders II-----	Bright green with II over left breast pocket
Minor internal disorders I -----	Bright green with I over left breast pocket
TB and all contagious diseases---	Rose
Neurology -----	Magenta
Eye -----	Unknown
ENT -----	Dark blue

When an individual was being discharged from the hospital, he was not processed through this section (see paragraph 5,a(1)); however, the head nurse of each ward in her daily strength report showed any change of status of patients. This included transfers, releases and deaths.

b. Tuberculosis Department (Oddział Chorób Płucnych)

This department had a 40-bed ward which was located on the first floor of the hospital (see Item 24, Annex B) and was staffed by an unknown number of personnel. This ward was isolated and was restricted from hospital personnel

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

-7-

other than those working there. The corridors in front of the ward were blocked by doors to keep other personnel out. The windows in the ward were tinted. The majority of patients remained at the hospital for short periods and then were transferred to a military TB sanitarium near ZAKOPANE² or to a military sanitarium located near OTWOCK (exact location unknown). [redacted] two patients who had been here for about six months. 50X1-HUM

c. Surgery Department (Oddział Chirurgia I i II)

This department was divided into major surgery (II) and minor surgery (I) and was staffed by about 10 officers (surgeons), 31 nurses, and 9 enlisted wardmen. The department had three wards: two for minor surgery located on the second floor of the hospital (see Items 2 and 6, Annex C), having a bed capacity of about 125, and one for major surgery located on the fourth floor of the hospital (see Item 15, Annex C), having a bed capacity of about 75. Nine nurses were assigned to each ward; they worked in eight hour shifts, three nurses per shift. One of the three nurses, a registered nurse, was the head nurse and was responsible for the operations of the ward during her shift; she gave medical treatment as directed by the doctors. The other two nurses assisted her by performing the routine duties of caring for the patients. Three wardmen were assigned to each ward; one man was on duty at all times in each ward, his tour of duty being 12 hours on and 24 hours off.

The operating room for major and minor surgery was located on the second floor of the hospital (see Item 3, Annex C). Four nurses who were trained as operating specialists assisted the doctors during operations. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

d. Neurology Department (Oddział Neurologia)

This department had a 20-bed ward and five private rooms. It was located on the second floor of the hospital (see Item 7, Annex C) and was staffed by about four doctors and four nurses. There were only five patients in this ward [redacted] This department treated personnel who were mentally unbalanced, in a state of shock, or who had various nervous disorders. The private rooms were used for uncontrollable patients and were so constructed that patients could not use furniture or fixtures to destroy themselves. Each of the doors had an unbreakable glass window which was used by the attendant to observe the patient. During the night a nurse or wardman was assigned to each room and was required to check the patient every 10 minutes. The neurotic patients were kept for a maximum of three days and transferred to an unidentified mental hospital in TWORKI for further treatment. 50X1-HUM

e. Ophthalmic Department (Oddział Chorób Ocznych)

This department had a 60-bed ward located on the third floor of the hospital (see Item 10, Annex C), and was staffed by about eight doctors and eight nurses. This was the best military eye clinic in Poland and soldiers from all units in Poland with serious eye injuries were sent here for treatment. [redacted] the Ministry of National Defense had directed that 30 percent of this eye clinic was to be used for treatment of civilians. These civilians had to be referred to this hospital by other civilian medical institutions in WARSAW. 50X1-HUM

An unidentified research laboratory was subordinate to this eye clinic but was located in an unknown area outside of the hospital area. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-8-

50X1-HUM

f. Ear, Nose, and Throat Department (Oddział, Laryngologia)

This department had a 60-bed ward which was located on the third floor of the hospital (see Item 13, Annex C). It was staffed by about 5 doctors and 12 nurses.

50X1-HUM

g. Internal Disorder Department (Oddział Wewnętrzny)

This department was located on the fourth floor of the hospital; it was divided into two sections, each with a 50-bed capacity: the major disorder section (II) (see Item 16, Annex C) and the minor disorder section (I) (see Item 17, Annex C). This department was staffed by 10 doctors and 12 nurses; it had three operating rooms and handled all internal disorders such as liver, heart and kidney conditions.

h. Physiotherapy Department (Oddział, Fizykoterapia)

This department was located on the fourth floor of the hospital (see Item 21, Annex C), and it was staffed by one major, one civilian female clerk and three blind male masseurs. The treatment in this department consisted of massages, exercises, and light rays.

i. Post-Mortem Department (Prosektorium) (See Item 18, Annex A.)

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This department was divided into three parts: the autopsy room, office of the attendant, and the mortuary. An autopsy was performed on all persons who died in the hospital. Approximately 20 persons died at the hospital.

One civilian clerk was assigned to the post-mortem department. Each time a person died, a civilian from a local medical institution was called to perform the dissection; he was paid 100 zlotys per body. He would cut the back of the head, pull the skin over the face, cut the skull and remove the brains. Then he would cut the chest from a point just below the neck to the lower portion of the stomach and then laterally across the stomach. He would remove the different internal organs for inspection by a board of three doctors (the case doctor could not be included on this board) for determining cause of death, nature and extent of disease, etc. A portion of certain organs was usually sent to the laboratory for examination and evaluation. Upon completion of the autopsy these doctors would make out a certificate of death. Then the body was stuffed with newspapers to retain original shape, sewed back together, washed and dressed in a new army uniform. The individual's unit furnished transportation from the hospital to the place where the deceased lived, for burial. whenever possible, the deceased, if a soldier, was given a military funeral.

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6. Deputy Commander for Administrative Services

The deputy commander for administrative services was a Maj MIKOS, (fmu), Intendence, who was responsible to the commander for administrative, supply, housekeeping, security, transportation, financial and similar matters (see Item 10, Annex A). He was assisted by one lieutenant, one sergeant, and about 15 civilians.

The following sections and/or services came under this administrative service:

a. Supply Section

The supply administration office was staffed by one sergeant and an unidentified civilian female clerk. All paper work for issuing and requisitioning supplies and equipment was performed here (see Item 10, Annex A).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-9-

50X1-HUM

(1) Supply Procedure

[redacted] the NCO in charge of the administration section, [redacted] the procedure followed in requisitioning supplies. [redacted] requisitions were made by each ward or department on Friday of each week and were submitted to the Supply branch of the Administrative Services Department. The initial requisition was written out in longhand on plain bond paper. These requisitions were then put on a requisition form (see Annex E for memory sketch of this form) by the Administrative Services Department, approved by the chief, Maj MIKOS, and the original and the second copy were forwarded to the warehouse office (see Item 19, Annex A) where the requisition was filled. The form was completed in longhand in three copies, the original and first copy were yellow and the second copy was white. The first copy was kept in the Administrative Services Department as a suspense copy. After the requisition was filled, the initiating department was notified to pick up the supplies on the afternoon of the same day. The person who picked up the supplies and the supply sergeant at the warehouse signed the requisition form to indicate that he issued the supplies. After completion of issue, the original copy of the requisition form was sent to the Administrative Services Department where items issued were posted in a stock control register which gave exact status and location of supplies and equipment. The second copy (white) remained on file at the warehouse.

50X1-HUM

Special issues, such as a new uniform, had to be approved by the

CO. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

(2) Warehouse Areas

The supply section had one supply issue point in the hospital area (see Item 19, Annex A). It was staffed by an SFC and one civilian female clerk. This warehouse stocked all types of clothing, equipment, unidentified pistols, rifles and SMGs. In addition, there was another warehouse located in WARSAW (see Annexes F and G for pinpoint location and layout) where such things as uniforms, mattresses, beds, pillows, sheets, blankets, litters, etc., were stocked for future needs. When labor was needed to handle equipment, the enlisted men assigned to the hospital were put on these details.

(3) Stable and Workshop

A stable with two horses and four carts used to transport various supplies and equipment within the city of WARSAW was maintained by two EM (see Item 12, Annex A) who also maintained and operated a workshop (see Item 13, Annex A).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-10-

50X1-HUM

(4) Arms Room (See Item 2, Annex B.)

Most of the arms in the arms room were packed in about 10 blue-black wooden crates; each crate was about 130 cm x 45 cm x 30 cm and contained 10 rifles. The tops of these crates were stamped with black unidentified Russian markings. Some arms were also stored in racks.

there were unidentified pistols and SMGs and Soviet, model 44, rifles. 5.

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(5) Patients' Clothing Storage Room (See Item 3, Annex B.)

The clothing storage room for patients was operated by an SFC who was also in charge of the supply issue point.

b. Finance Section (See Item 8, Annex B.)

This section was staffed by approximately two officers, one NCO, and 12 civilians. It had three departments: the pay and allowance and cashier department, purchasing department, and a bookkeeping department.

50X1-HUM

c. Central Switchboard (See Item 5, Annex H.)

The central switchboard was staffed by about three female civilians. For telephone calls within the hospital, a person dialed the operator and asked for the desired number. For off-post calls, one had to dial the civilian operator in town.

50X1-HUM

d. Motor Pool (See Item 17, Annex A.)

The motor pool was not staffed by permanent personnel. The EM who worked in the hospital as wardmen were also drivers and mechanics. When any repair work had to be performed, they were assigned to do the work. The motor pool had four ambulances, three personnel carriers, and three unidentified trucks. Two of the ambulances were of Soviet make, and one of Czechoslovak make. The personnel carriers consisted of two Polish "Warszawa" and one Czechoslovak "Skoda".

50X1-HUM

e. Security

The deputy commander for administrative services controlled all passes and identification cards of hospital personnel. A military and civilian guard, posted at the main gate, checked all passes and identification cards of personnel who worked for the hospital. The civilian guard was on duty from 0600 to 1800 hours each day except Sunday.

The military guards from an unidentified unit in WARSAW guarded the hospital area. Four posts were established in the hospital area, the main gate, and three roving posts. The guards were armed with unidentified rifles and were on duty from 2000 to 2000 hours the following day, when a new group of guards replaced them. One guard was posted at the main gate from 0600 to 1800 hours each day. The other guards were posted at 1800 hours and remained on duty until 0600 hours the following day. Guards were relieved every two hours, with the exception of the guard posted at the main gate. While guards were on duty at the hospital, they were billeted in a section of the EM barracks (see Item 21, Annex A).

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-11-

50X1-HUM

A medical duty officer was on duty 24 hours a day. Only medical officers were assigned to this duty which was for a duration of 8 hours. This officer had full charge of the hospital in the absence of the commanding officer or his deputy for medical affairs. All personnel were required to know who the duty officer was and his telephone number.

f. Housekeeping Service

The housekeeping service was directly under the deputy commander for administrative service and employed about 20 civilian women. These women performed such duties as washing floors, cleaning windows, dusting tables and chairs, etc.

g. Laundry (See Item 16, Annex A.)

The laundry was directly under the supervision of the deputy commander of administrative services and employed about 20 civilian women. All laundry of the hospital and its personnel (pillowcases, work uniforms, shirts, under-clothing, etc.) was washed and pressed at this laundry. When an item was turned in to be washed, it was immediately replaced by a like item. The work uniforms of the hospital personnel were collected every day and replaced with clean uniforms. Personnel, whose uniforms became excessively dirty in the process of their work, received two clean uniforms every day.

The laundry was equipped with about five unidentified washing machines, an unknown number of unidentified mangles and hand irons, and a drying room.

h. Mess Facilities

Each wardroom had its own dining room for patients. [REDACTED] was also used as a patients' dayroom between meals. The only kitchen in the hospital was in the basement (see Item 4, Annex B) and at meal time several ambulatory patients were sent to the kitchen to bring the food which was then apportioned by the nurses and served to the patients.

A dining room was located in the basement for doctors, nurses, enlisted personnel and civilians who were permanently assigned to the hospital (see Item 5, Annex B); however, few officers and nurses ate there because they were required to pay for their meals and they considered the cost very high (the amount paid for a meal depended on the person's salary). Civilians who were paid a small salary received their meals for a reasonable price, about 100 zlotys for the noon meal per month; therefore, the majority of civilians ate there. Enlisted personnel did not have to pay for their meals.

The kitchen had up-to-date equipment and was very well managed. It had separate departments which prepared food for certain patients as directed by the doctor. Thirty civilian women worked in the kitchen as cooks, clean-up personnel, etc. Some of the cooks were especially trained for hospital cooking.

they had large steam pressure cookers which were operated by electricity or gas, automatic potato peelers, and modern washing facilities for dishes and utensils. White porcelain dishes and cups were used in the hospital.

50X1-HUM

Food was inspected at every meal by two feldshers who had the primary duty of insuring that the food was prepared properly and that personnel were receiving the correct amount of calories each day. At certain times these feldshers would take a complete meal and have it analyzed. Two feldshers inspected the patients' food and two feldshers inspected the permanent party's food.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-12-

50X1-HUM

The food prepared at this hospital was excellent and that personnel received between 3,700 and 4,000 calories every day. [redacted] menus were planned in 10-day cycles. Each man could get as many portions of food as he desired. A typical menu was as follows:

50X1-HUM

Breakfast

Bread
Butter
Eggs, boiled, two
Coffee with cream and sugar

Dinner

Bread
Butter
Meat
Vegetables, two
Salad
Dessert
Tea with cream and sugar

Supper

Bread
Butter
Meat
Vegetables, two
Salad
Dessert
Coffee with cream and sugar

1. EM Detachment

The deputy commander for administrative services was the CO of this EM detachment. The sergeant who worked in the administrative services office was the first sergeant of this detachment and the 25 EM assigned to various departments in the hospital and the 15 reservists on active duty training were assigned to this detachment. Because the EM worked all day in the various departments of the hospital and many of them had night duty, discipline was not very strict.

7. Deputy Commander for Political Matters

The Deputy Commander for Political Matters was Maj LUCZAK, (fnu), Political Officer of the Medical Service. He was responsible for the political education and recreation of all personnel. [redacted] he had more power than the CO and that the CO as well as all other officers of the hospital were afraid of him. The political officer kept a complete history card file on all members of the hospital. [redacted] he had agents in the various departments who kept him informed of all unusual incidents in the hospital.

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a. Training

Reservists received political training one hour twice a week as part of their reserve training. Training was conducted by an unidentified lieutenant who was Maj LUCZAK's assistant. [redacted] nothing was said directly against the US.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] when a special event occurred, the political officer or his assistant would give them a lecture; however, this did not happen very often.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-13-

50X1-HUM

b. Recreation

Recreation was supervised by an unidentified lieutenant. Movies were shown twice a week, on Saturday and Wednesday, in the hospital auditorium (see Item 26, Annex B). Movies, in addition to Polish films, were from various foreign countries [redacted] A television set was also located in this auditorium but could be watched only during certain prescribed hours [redacted] The auditorium had a capacity of about 150 personnel.

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50X1-HUM

Pool tables, ping pong tables, radio, magazines, writing tables and miscellaneous party games were located in the recreation room (see Item 28, Annex B). Twice a month a civilian entertainment group and once a month a military entertainment group entertained the personnel of the hospital. Bed patients were not allowed to attend this entertainment. Every Thursday a professor from a local university gave lectures to all personnel of the hospital on any subject the personnel desired. At the conclusion of each lecture the professor would ask personnel what they would like to talk about at the next meeting and then he made arrangements at the university to send a qualified professor to discuss the subject. A basketball court, a soccer field and chinning bars were located in the hospital area (see Items 8, 9 and 11, Annex A).

8. Roentgenology Department (Oddział Rentgenologii)

This department was staffed by a group of about 15 officers known as Roentgenological doctors (Lekarze Rentgenologii). They had their own commander, an unidentified lieutenant colonel, who was directly subordinate to the commander of the hospital. They performed duties such as taking roentgenographs, studying these roentgenographs, diagnosing the case and roentgenotherapy. Because these officers were working with Roentgen rays, they worked less hours per day than other doctors [redacted]

50X1-HUM

9. Pharmacy Department (Oddział Farmaceutyki)

This department was staffed by a group of about 25 officers known as Pharmacy doctors (Farmaceuci). These officers had their own commander, an unidentified colonel, who was directly subordinate to the commander of the hospital. [redacted] because they were very young, that about 10 or 15 of these officers were new and were learning the trade. This department operated all the pharmacies in the hospital and was responsible for procuring all medical supplies for the hospital. In a controversy as to the type of ingredients to be put into a certain mixture of medicine, the personnel of this department had final authority over the doctor who prescribed the medicine.

50X1-HUM

a. Medical Supply Section (See Items 1 and 7, Annex B.)

The medical supply section was directly under the Chief of the Pharmacy Department and was staffed by two captains (feldshers). All types of medicine, pills, narcotics, cotton, bandages, gauze, etc., were stored here. All requisitions for medical supplies were approved by the Chief of the Pharmacy Department prior to issue. [redacted] these medical supplies were replenished from the Central Army Pharmaceutical Depot in CELESTYNOW.

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

-14-

50X1-HUM

10. Central Military Health Center (Wojskowy Ośrodek Poradni Zdrowia)
(See Item 1, Annex A and Annex H.)

[] this center was not directly subordinate to the First Military District Hospital but had some connection with the Chief of Medical Service, Ministry of National Defense. The roentgenotherapy room, roentgenoscope room, and switchboard room were used jointly by this unit and the First Military District Hospital, and also a portion of this building was used as quarters by some of the nurses and the commanding officer of the First Military District Hospital.

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a. Initial Reception Room (See Item 2, Annex H)

This office was staffed by about 10 civilian women. All personnel reporting to this clinic were processed by this office, given their medical records and sent to a doctor for treatment. This office also did the administrative work for the dental clinic located in this building.

b. Medical Board (See Item 1, Annex H)

The medical board assigned here performed such duties as giving physical examinations to candidates for officers' school, final examination of personnel who were determined medically unfit for military service by other medical facilities and handled serious cases of illness which a unit medical officer could not handle. This commission was staffed by an unknown number of doctors.

c. Dental Clinic (See Items 8 and 9, Annex H.)

This clinic was staffed by approximately 10 dental officers. 50 female civilian dentists, 4 and 50 female dental assistants. [] this clinic served all of WARSAW and outlying military units [] there was always a large number of troops waiting to see the dentists. [] the clinic could handle about 1,000 patients per day. The ten dental officers performed surgery and handled the more acute dental cases. [] the clinic had about 50 modern dental chairs but could not describe any other equipment.

50X1-HUM

11. Identification Tags (See Annex I.)

[] among patients who were brought to the hospital, injured during field exercises, that career NCOs wore identification tags. These tags, worn about the neck, were suspended on a white silk cord about two feet long which passed through a hole at either end of the tag. They were of aluminum, oval shaped, about 4 cm long, 2½ cm wide and 2½ mm thick. The tag had a number of impressions stamped into it along a center line and three oval holes for easy breaking in the event of death in the field; one half stayed with the body and one half was sent to rear headquarters casualty section. The number stamped on each half of the tag was, [] an army serial number. Reservists did not wear this identification tag.

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50X1-HUM

12. Insignia of Medical Personnel (See Annex J.)

a. Feldshers and NCOs

A silver chalice insignia of unknown metal with a silver snake wrapped once around the chalice, on a magenta background was worn on the lapels of jackets and overcoats by feldshers and career medical NCOs.

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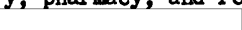
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-15-



50X1-HUM

b. Doctors

A gold chalice insignia of unknown metal with a gold snake wrapped twice around the chalice on a magenta background was worn by doctors of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and roentgenology on the lapels of their jackets and overcoats.  there was no way to distinguish between the different medical service officers. 50X1-HUM

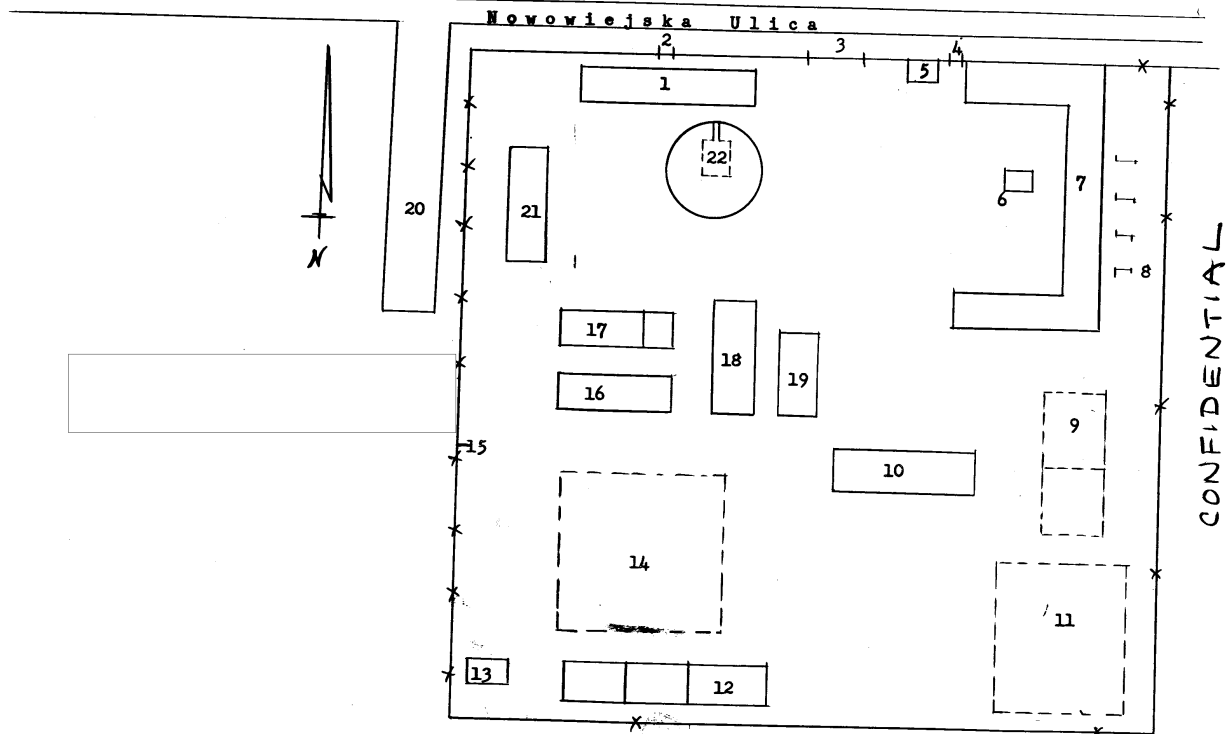


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Annex A

SKETCH OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL
IN WARSAW



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-17-

50X1-HUM

Legend to Annex A

1. Central Military Health Center, nurses' quarters, and commander's quarters. This was a four-story building, 30 m x 10 m x 20 m, constructed of bright red brick in front and sides, and the rear was painted white. It had a black metal gable roof. This building had two entrances; the front entrance was used by the patients and the side entrance was used by the staff.
2. Gate leading to the Central Military Health Center. This gate was unguarded and was used by patients reporting to this center.
3. Vehicle gate. This gate was about 5 m wide and 3½ m high and was constructed of iron. It was closed at all times; a guard at the main gate kept the key and permitted only authorized vehicles to enter this area.
4. Personnel gate. Personnel working in the hospital, visitors, and incoming and outgoing patients used this gate on entering or leaving the area.
5. Guard shack. This was a one-story building, 5 m x 2.5 m x 3.5 m, constructed of white painted brick, with a red slate roof. A military guard was on duty 24 hours a day. A civilian worked here during the hours 0600 to 1800; he checked civilian workers in and out of the area.
6. A flower garden with a water fountain directly in front of the main entrance to the hospital.
7. Hospital. This was a four-story, U-shaped building, 60 m long and 10 m wide, with the north and south wings being 40 m long and 10 m wide. It was constructed of red brick with the spaces between the bricks painted white; it had a steep, black metal gable roof.
8. Cross bars for physical exercise.
9. Basketball court.
10. Administrative Services Office. This was a one-story building about 20 m x 6 m x 4 m, constructed of red brick, with a black tarpaper, gable roof. The controlling offices for supply, mess, finance, laundry, communications, etc., were located here.
11. Soccer field
12. Stables. This was a one-story building, 20 m x 6 m x 5 m, constructed of unpainted wood, with a black tarpaper shed roof.
13. Workshop. This was a one-story building, 6 m x 4 m x 3 m, constructed of unpainted wood, with a black tarpaper shed roof.
14. A large flower garden.
15. A wire mesh fence, about two meters high, which enclosed the area. It was approximately 150 m from north to south and 250 m from east to west.
16. Laundry. This was a two story building, 15 m x 7 m x 7 m, constructed of red brick, with a black tarpaper, gable roof.

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CONFIDENTIAL

-18-

50X1-HUM

Legend to Annex A
(Continued)

17. Garage for ambulances and small vehicles. This was a one-story building about 15 m x 7 m x 5 m, constructed of red brick, with black tarpaper, gable roof. One section of this garage was built underground and a cement driveway sloped downward into it. This underground portion was also used as the repair shop for vehicles. Two vehicles, one behind the other, could be parked in this portion of the garage. Six vehicles, three in front and three in the rear, could be parked in the other portion of the garage. The permanently assigned enlisted personnel were used as drivers and mechanics in addition to their medical duties.
18. Post-mortem building. This was a one-story building, 20 m x 7 m x 5 m, constructed of red brick, with a black tarpaper, gable roof.
19. Warehouse for clothing and equipment. This was a one-story building, 15 m x 7 m x 5 m, constructed of red painted brick, with a black tarpaper, gable roof.
20. Dead-end street.
21. EM quarters. This was a one-story building, 25 m x 10 m x 5 m, constructed of wood, painted white, with a black tarpaper, gable roof. The permanently assigned EM, approximately 25, and the 10 security guards were quartered in this building. Estimated capacity was 40.
22. Reservists quarters. This was a large tent; it was erected only when a group of reservists arrived to undergo reserve training in May and October of each year. Upon completion of training, tent was taken down and stored in the supply warehouse. A circular flower garden surrounded this tent area.

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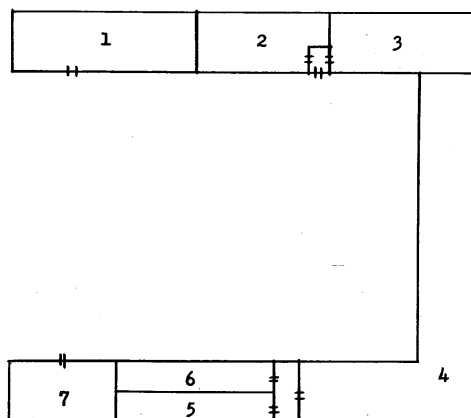
Annex B

SKETCH OF BASEMENT AND FIRST FLOOR, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL

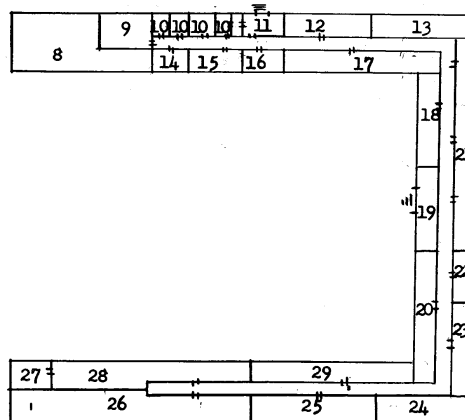
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Nowowiejska Ulica

Basement



First Floor



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-20-

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Legend to Annex B

Basement

1. Medical supply room.
2. Storage room for equipment used for building's and ground's upkeep. Weapons packed in boxes were also stored here.
3. Supply room for patients' clothing.
4. Kitchen.
5. Dining room for permanent party personnel.
6. Kitchen storage room.
7. Medical supply room.

First Floor

8. Finance office.
9. Emergency treatment room.
10. Treatment room for emergency patients who were not injured seriously, and admissions and dispositions section.
11. Emergency entrance and waiting room.
12. Personal affairs office for patients; it handled mail, visitors, etc., and the administration section.
13. Secret Documents room.
14. Barber shop.
15. Preparation room for admittance of patients to hospital, such as bath, weight, measurement, issuance of clothing, etc.
16. Latrine.
17. Office of deputy commander for medical matters.
18. Office of the Commanding Officer.
19. Main entrance and staircase.
20. Storage room for hospital housekeeping material.
21. Office of Deputy Commander for Political Matters.
22. Elevator which operated between the first and fourth floors.
23. Cleaning equipment storage room.
24. Tuberculosis department.
25. Roentgenograph room and/or roentgenoscope room.
26. Auditorium with stage.
27. Patients' welfare and morale office.
28. Recreation and game room.
29. Roentgenograph room and/or roentgenoscope room.

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Annex C

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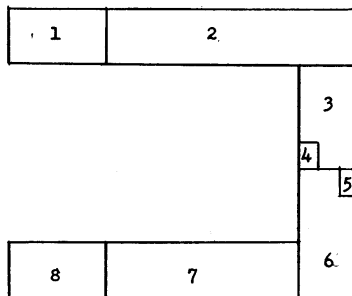
SKETCH OF FLOOR PLAN OF THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH FLOORS,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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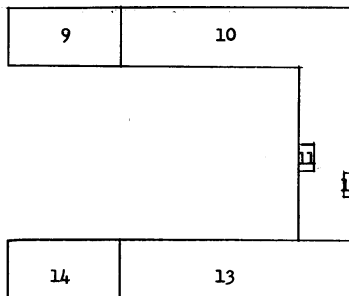


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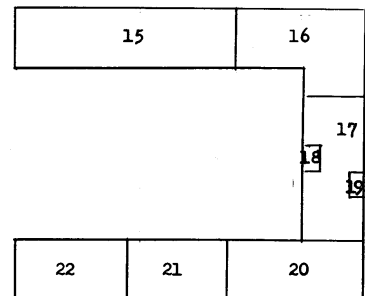
Second Floor



Third Floor



Fourth Floor



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-21-

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-22-

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Legend to Annex C

Second Floor

1. Doctors' lounge room.
2. Surgical clinic for minor operations, and wardrooms.
3. Operating room.
4. Staircase.
5. Elevator.
6. Surgical clinic for minor operations, and wardrooms.
7. Neurology department and wardrooms.
8. Pharmacy.

Third Floor

9. Doctors' lounge room.
10. Ophthalmic clinic and wardrooms.
11. Staircase.
12. Elevator.
13. Ear, nose, and throat clinic and wardrooms.
14. Pharmacy.

Fourth Floor

15. Surgical clinic for major operations, and wardrooms.
16. Internal disorder clinic for major cases, and wardrooms.
17. Internal disorder clinic for minor cases, and wardrooms.
18. Staircase.
19. Elevator.
20. Electro-therapy treatment room.
21. Physical-therapy treatment room.
22. Classroom.

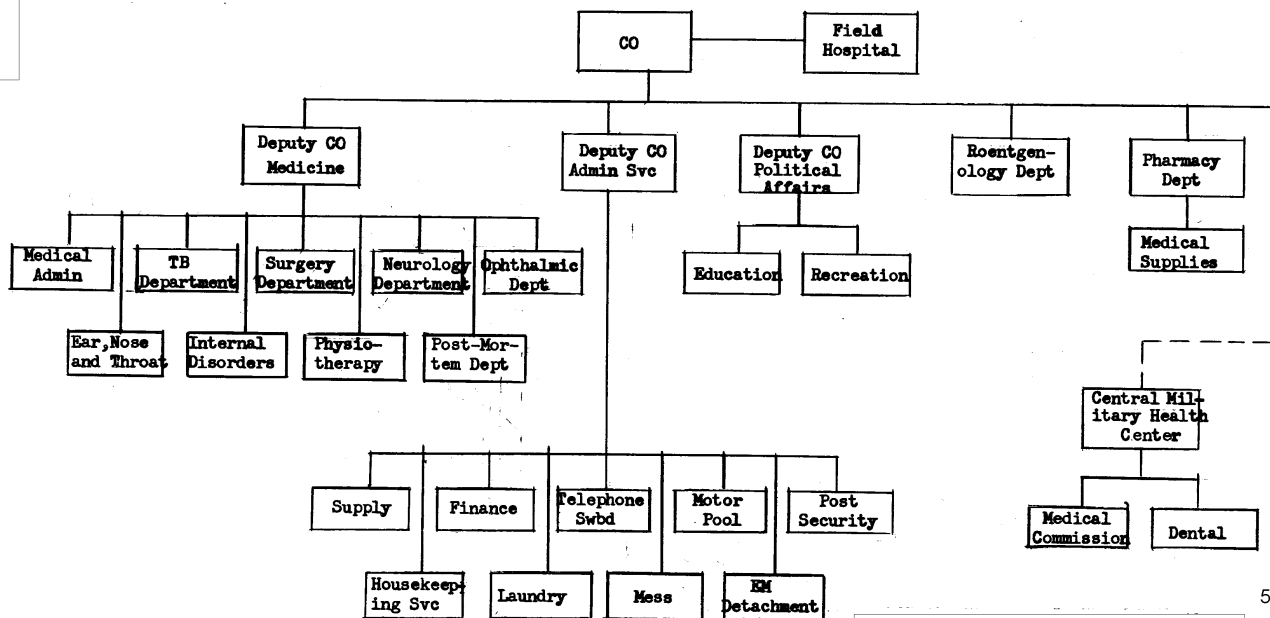
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Annex D

OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL

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SKETCH OF A POLISH SUPPLY REQUISITION FORM

[illegible]

11 inches

8 in

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-25-

Annex F

PINPOINT LOCATION OF THE SUPPLY DEPOT OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL IN WARSAW, POLAND

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Map Reference:

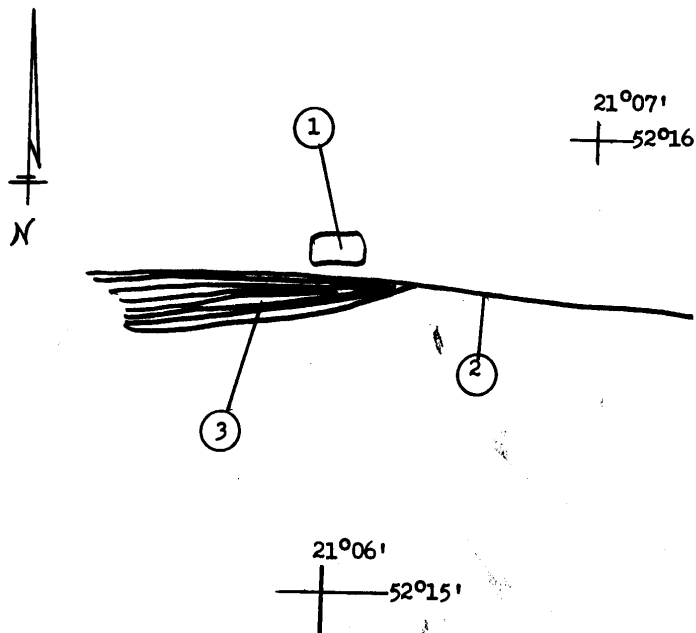
WARSAW, Poland
Scale: 1:25,000

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Legend:

1. Supply Depot, First Military District Hospital
2. Main railroad track to WARSAW
3. Railroad siding

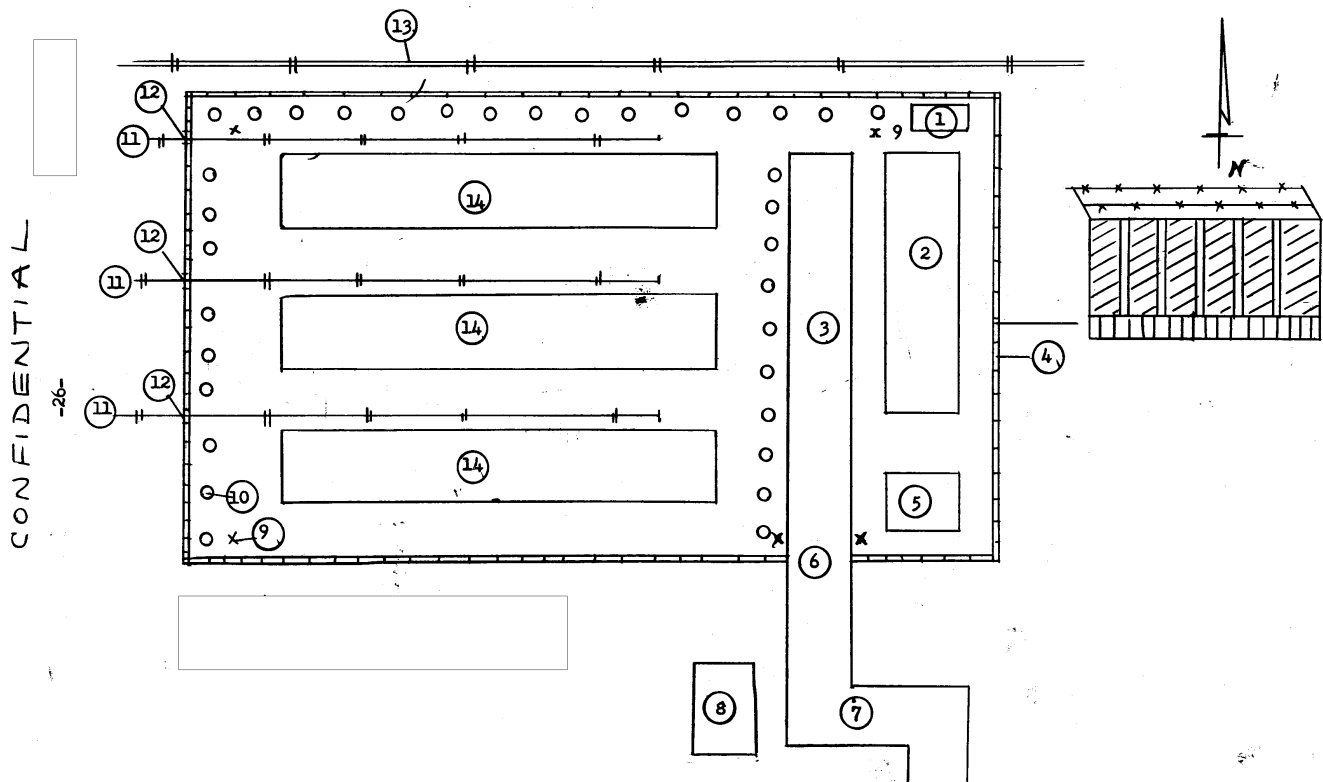


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Annex G

SKETCH OF THE SUPPLY DEPOT OF THE FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT HOSPITAL



CONFIDENTIAL

-27-

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Legend to Annex G

1. Underground POL storage area. This area was about 10 m x 5 m x 5 m, covered with earth so that it gave the appearance of a bunker. 50X1-HUM
2. Warehouse. This building was two-story, about 40 m x 10 m x 12 m, constructed of unpainted concrete blocks, with a black tarpaper, gable roof.
3. Cement road about 250 m long and 10 m wide.
4. Gray cement wall about 2½ m high enclosing an area about 400 m x 300 m. The wall had small openings. It was built on a concrete base about 30 cm high and the top of the wall had two strands of barbed wire which sloped inward.
5. Guard building. This was a one-story building about 10 m x 8 m x 5 m, constructed of unpainted concrete blocks, with a black tarpaper, gable roof.
6. Main gate. This gate was about 2½ m high, 10 m wide, and was constructed of red painted iron. Gate was closed at all times and guards had possession of the key.
7. Dirt road approximately 10 m wide.
8. Unidentified factory producing acetylene gas. (Given as reference point.)
9. Five guard posts established in the area.
10. Trees.
11. Railroad spur leading into the area.
12. Railway gates.
13. Main rail line leading to WARSAW.
14. Warehouses. These buildings were two story, about 100 m x 10 m x 12 m, constructed of unpainted concrete blocks, with black tarpaper, gable roofs.

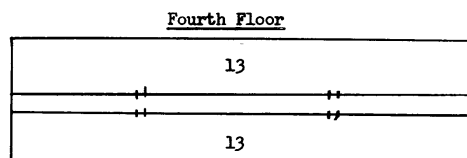
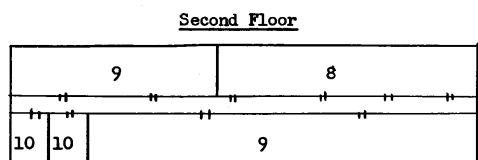
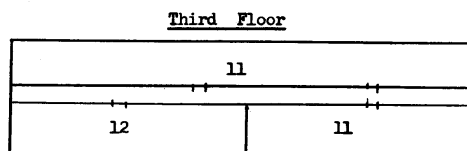
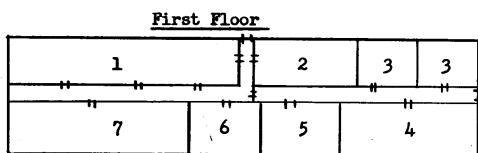
CONFIDENTIAL

Annex H

SKETCH OF FLOOR PLAN OF THE CENTRAL MILITARY HEALTH CENTER

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-29-

50X1-HUM

Legend to Annex H

First Floor

1. Examination rooms for medical commission.
2. Administrative office.
3. Medical records storeroom.
4. Roentgenoscope room.
5. Central telephone switchboard.
6. Washroom.
7. Nurses' quarters.

Second Floor

8. Waiting rooms for dental clinic.
9. Dental clinic.
10. Doctors' lounge.

Third Floor

11. Roentgenotherapy room.
12. Quarters for commander of the First Military District Hospital.

Fourth Floor

13. Nurses' quarters.

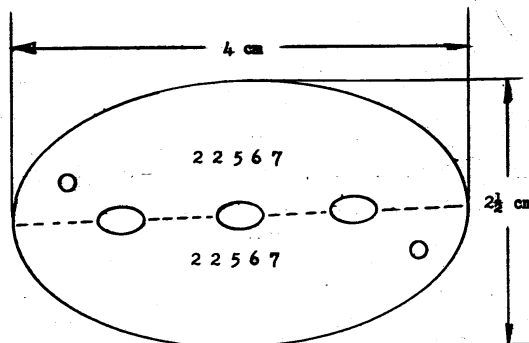
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Annex I

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SKETCH OF POLISH IDENTIFICATION TAG
(Not drawn to scale)

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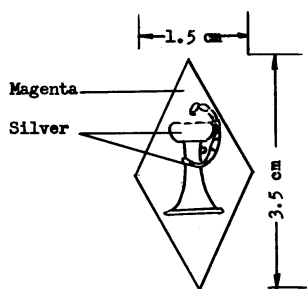
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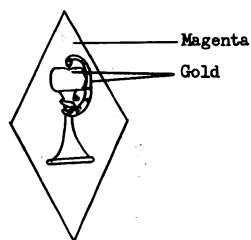
Annex J

SKETCH OF MEDICAL INSIGNIA
(Not drawn to scale)

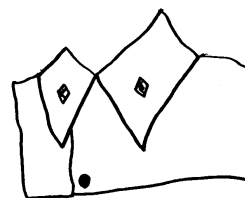
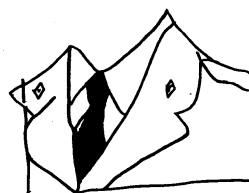
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Worn by Feldshers and NCOs



Worn by Doctors



Worn on jacket and overcoat

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